

Roy Cooper

Roy Asberry Cooper III (born June 13, 1957) is an American politician and attorney who has served as the 75th Governor of North Carolina since January 1, 2017. A member of the Democratic Party, Cooper had previously served as the elected Attorney General of North Carolina since 2001. Prior to that, he served in the General Assembly in both the North Carolina House of Representatives and the North Carolina Senate.

He defeated Republican incumbent Pat McCrory for the governorship in a close race in the 2016 election.^[1] On December 5, McCrory conceded the election, making Cooper the first challenger since 1850 to defeat a sitting North Carolina Governor.^[2] Cooper took office on January 1, 2017. The Republican-dominated legislature passed bills in a special session before he took office to reduce the power of the governor's office. The legislature has overridden several of his vetoes of legislation.

Contents

Early life and education

State legislature

North Carolina Attorney General

Elections

Tenure

Governor of North Carolina

Elections

2016

2020

Transition

Tenure

Vetoes

Personal life

Electoral history

References

Works cited

External links

Roy Cooper



75th Governor of North Carolina

Incumbent

Assumed office

January 1, 2017

Lieutenant Dan Forest

Preceded by Pat McCrory

49th Attorney General of North Carolina

In office

January 1, 2001 – January 1, 2017

Governor Mike Easley

Bev Perdue

Pat McCrory

Preceded by Mike Easley

Succeeded by Josh Stein

Member of the North Carolina Senate from the 10th district

In office

February 21, 1991 – January 1, 2001

Preceded by Jim Ezzell

Succeeded by A. B. Swindell

Member of the

Early life and education

Roy Asberry Cooper III was born on June 13, 1957 in Nashville, North Carolina to Beverly Batchelor and Roy Asberry Cooper II.^[3] His mother was a teacher and his father was a lawyer. He attended public school and worked on his parents' tobacco farm during summer.^[4] He graduated from Northern Nash Senior High School in 1975.^[3] He received the Morehead Scholarship at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for his undergraduate studies. He was elected as the president of the university's Young Democrats.^[5] He also earned a Juris Doctor degree from the University of North Carolina School of Law in 1982.^[3]

State legislature

After practicing law with his family's law firm for a number of years, Cooper was elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1986. He was appointed to the North Carolina Senate in 1991 to fill a remaining term of a seat that was vacated. In 1997, he was elected as Democratic Majority Leader of the state Senate. He continued to practice law as the managing partner of the law firm Fields & Cooper in Rocky Mount and Nashville, North Carolina.

North Carolina Attorney General

Elections

Cooper was elected North Carolina Attorney General in November 2000 and took office on January 6, 2001; he was re-elected for a second four-year term in 2004. Cooper was mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for North Carolina governor in 2008, but he decided to run for re-election as Attorney General instead.^[6] He was easily re-elected, defeating Republican Bob Crumley and garnering more votes than any other statewide candidate in the 2008 Attorney General election.^[7]

Both state and national Democrats attempted to recruit him to run against Republican US Senator Richard Burr in 2010, but he declined.^[8] In 2012 politicians suggested him as a possible candidate for Governor of North Carolina after incumbent Governor Bev Perdue announced her retirement, but Cooper declined to run.^[9] His political consultant announced in 2011 that Cooper would seek a fourth term in 2012.^[10] He was unopposed in both the Democratic primary and the general election.^[11] In the November 2012 elections, Cooper received 2,828,941 votes.

Tenure

In January 2007, when Durham District Attorney Mike Nifong asked to be recused from dealing with the Duke lacrosse case, Attorney General Cooper's office assumed responsibility for the case. On April 11, 2007, Cooper dismissed the case against the Duke lacrosse team players, declaring them "innocent" and victims of a "tragic rush to accuse". The decision won him bipartisan praise.^[5] Two days after the 2007 Virginia Tech shooting, he created the Campus Safety Task Force to analyze school shootings and make policy recommendations to help the government prevent and respond to them. The committee delivered

North Carolina House of Representatives from the 72nd district

In office

February 9, 1987 – February 21, 1991

Preceded by Allen Barbee

Succeeded by Edward McGee

Personal details

Born Roy Asberry Cooper III
June 13, 1957
Nashville, North Carolina, U.S.

Political party Democratic

Spouse(s) Kristin Bernhardt

Children 3

Residence Executive Mansion

Education University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (BA, JD)

Signature



Website Government website (<http://gover.nor.nc.gov>)

its report to him in January 2008. Following the release of the task force's findings, Cooper assisted members of the North Carolina General Assembly in passing a law which required court clerks to record involuntary commitments in a national gun permit database.^[12]

Following a decision in 2010 by a three-judge panel to exonerate Gregory Taylor, who had served nearly seventeen years for the first-degree murder of Jaquetta Thomas, Cooper ordered an audit after it was learned that officials at the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation forensic lab had withheld information. This suppression of evidence had contributed to Taylor's conviction for murder. The audit was released in 2010; it found that it had been common practice for two decades for a select group of agents within the State Bureau of Investigation to withhold information. In addition, they did not keep up with scientific standards and the latest tests. The two investigators, Chris Swecker and Micheal Fox, cited almost 230 cases that were tainted by these actions. Three persons convicted in such cases had been executed; 80 defendants convicted were still serving time in prison. A massive state effort was undertaken to follow up on their cases.

Cooper argued his first case before the United States Supreme Court, *J. D. B. v. North Carolina*, in 2011, a case related to Miranda rights in juvenile cases.^{[13][14]} The Court ruled 5–4 against North Carolina.^{[15][16]}



Attorney General Roy Cooper in 2009

Governor of North Carolina

Elections

2016

Cooper ran for Governor of North Carolina in the 2016 election against incumbent Republican Pat McCrory.^[1] In March 2016, the North Carolina General Assembly passed the Public Facilities Privacy & Security Act—commonly known as "House Bill 2"—which McCrory signed into law.^{[17][18]} Numerous corporations began boycotting the state in protest of the law, cancelling job investment and expansion plans.^[18] Cooper denounced the law as unconstitutional and refused to defend it in court in his capacity as attorney general.^[19]



Cooper campaigning in October 2016

As a result of the economic damage caused by the law, McCrory's approval rating dramatically fell in the months preceding the election.^[18] The election was narrow, and when initial results showed Cooper had an advantage, McCrory claimed without evidence that the election had been manipulated by voter fraud. Recounts resulted in slightly higher margins of victory for Cooper,^[20] and, after an extended legal battle, McCrory conceded the election on December 5.^[21] Out of 4.7 million total ballots, Cooper won by a margin 10,227 votes.^[22]

2020

On December 5, 2019, Cooper officially announced his run for re-election to a second term.^[23]

Transition

Dismayed by Cooper's win, the General Assembly passed special legislation before he was inaugurated to reduce the power of the governor's office.^[24] In what *The New York Times* described as a "surprise special session", Republican legislators moved to strip away Cooper's powers before he would assume the governorship on January 1, 2017.^[25] Throughout the month of December, Cooper oversaw an attempt to repeal the Public Facilities Privacy & Security Act. The repeal attempt failed as a deal between state Republican and Democratic lawmakers and Charlotte officials fell apart.

Tenure

After taking office, as of January 6, 2017, Cooper requested federal approval for Medicaid coverage expansion in North Carolina.^[26] Effective January 15, however, a federal judge halted Cooper's request, an order that expired on January 29.^{[27][28]} In his first months in office Cooper focused on repealing the Public Facilities Privacy & Security Act. After long negotiations with Republican state legislators, in late March Cooper agreed to sign a law that prohibited North Carolina cities from passing local ordinances pertaining to public accommodations or employment practices for three years in exchange for the reversal of the facilities act.^[29] On May 9, 2017, President Donald Trump appointed Cooper to a commission tasked with reducing opioid addiction.^[30]

After the Supreme Court of the United States declared North Carolina's legislative maps to be unconstitutional,^[31] Cooper called for a special redistricting session on June 7, 2017.^[32] However, the House and Senate cancelled the session, calling it "unconstitutional".^[33] On June 29, Cooper signed the STOP Act, an overhaul of the prescribing and dispensing regulations of opioids.^[34]

On July 1, Cooper signed a bill to allow alcohol sales after 10 AM on Sundays, nicknamed the "Brunch Bill".^[35] On July 11, Cooper signed "Britney's Law," which states a homicide is first-degree murder if the killing was committed with malice and the defendant has been convicted before of domestic violence or stalking of the victim. Cooper also signed two additional bills to allow domestic violence protective orders granted by a judge to fully go into effect even when they're under appeal and to expand the state's "revenge porn" law from cases involving former lovers to those involving strangers.^[36] On July 12, Cooper signed a bill that would add lessons on what to do when pulled over by law enforcement to the state's driver's education curriculum. The bill passed both chambers unanimously.^[37]



Cooper being sworn-in as Governor of North Carolina



Governor Cooper, Dan Forest and Thom Tillis meet with President Donald Trump, September 2018

On July 26, 2017, Cooper signed a bill to mount cameras on school buses in order to reduce drivers who illegally pass stopped school buses.^[38] On August 31, 2017, he declared a state of emergency due to plummeting gas supply,^[39] which was rescinded on September 18.^[40]

Cooper was elected by his fellow Appalachian governors as co-chair of the Appalachian Regional Commission for 2019, making him the first North Carolina governor to co-chair the ARC since Jim Hunt in 1978.^[41] In the November 2018 elections, the Republican Party lost seats in the General Assembly, ending its supermajorities in both houses and rendering it unable to override gubernatorial vetoes.^[42] On March 6, 2019, Cooper proposed a \$25.2 billion budget for the year. It included salary increases for public school teachers and state workers, expansion of Medicaid, and a \$3.9 billion bond (subject to a referendum) to help fund school construction and local infrastructure projects. Cooper stated that he was confident he could get the legislature, without enough Republican members to override a veto, to implement some of his ideas.^[43]

On March 10, 2020 Cooper declared a state of emergency in North Carolina due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States.^[44] Four days later, Cooper issued an executive order banning gatherings of over one hundred people, and closed all K-12 schools for two weeks, across the state of North Carolina.^[45]

Vetoes

Cooper's first veto as North Carolina Governor was of a bill that would make elections to the North Carolina Superior Court and to the District Court partisan again, after being conducted on a nonpartisan basis for many years.^[46] The state House voted to override the veto on March 22, 2017.^[47] The state Senate followed suit on March 23, which resulted in the bill becoming law over the Governor's objections.^[48]

Cooper vetoed a bill on April 21, 2017, to reduce the size of the North Carolina Court of Appeals by three judges.^[49] The veto was overridden on April 26.^[50] He also vetoed a bill on April 21, 2017, that would create a new State Board of Elections (and new county boards of elections) split evenly between the Republicans and the Democrats. It would replace the longstanding system that gave the party of the Governor of North Carolina a majority on the board.^[49] Both houses of the legislature voted to override the veto on April 24 and 25.^[51]

Cooper also vetoed a bill that would limit individuals' ability to sue hog farms.^[52] This veto was also overridden by the legislature.^{[53][54]} On June 27, Cooper vetoed the proposed state budget, which he had called 'Irresponsible' the day before.^[55] In his veto message, Cooper cited the budget's income tax cuts and argued it "lacks structural integrity by failing to account for population growth, inflation and looming federal reductions, by using one-time revenue for recurring expenses, and by adopting a tax plan that will cause the state to fail to fund promised teacher salary increases in future years" and the proposed bill included "provisions that infringe upon the governor's ability to faithfully execute the laws, including the administration of this Act, as required by the Constitution, and violating the separation of powers." The legislature voted to override the budget veto the next day.^[56]

In July 2017, Cooper vetoed a bill to authorize nonprofit organizations to operate "game nights", saying it would unintentionally create a new opportunity for the video poker industry.^[57]

In December 2018, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a bill that would require new primary elections if a do-over election was called in the 9th district election.^[58] Cooper vetoed the bill due to a provision that made campaign finance investigations less public, but the General Assembly overrode his veto.^[59]

In total, during his first two years in office, Cooper vetoed 28 bills, 23 of which were overridden by the legislature.^[60]

In May 2019, Cooper vetoed a bill that proposed punishments in the form of prison time and fines against physicians and nurses who do not resuscitate newborns that survive an abortion.^[61] Cooper stated that the "bill is an unnecessary interference between doctors and their patients"^[62] and that laws "already protect newborn babies."^[63]

Personal life

Roy Cooper is married to Kristin Cooper (née Bernhardt), who worked as a guardian ad litem for foster children in Wake County.^{[64][65]} The couple has three daughters who all graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.^{[66][67]} They reside in the Executive Mansion. Cooper has taught Sunday school classes, serving as a deacon and elder at his church,^[68] and is an avid fan of the NHL's Carolina Hurricanes.^[69]



Roy Cooper and his family at a campaign rally, November 2016

Electoral history

2000 North Carolina Attorney General election				
Party	Candidate	Votes	%	
<u>Democratic</u>	Roy Cooper	1,446,793	51.21	
<u>Republican</u>	Dan Boyce	1,310,845	46.40	
<u>Reform</u>	Margaret Palms	67,536	2.39	
Total votes		2,825,174	100.00	

2004 North Carolina Attorney General election				
Party	Candidate	Votes	%	
<u>Democratic</u>	Roy Cooper (inc.)	1,872,097	55.61	
<u>Republican</u>	Joe Knott	1,494,121	44.39	
Total votes		3,366,218	100.00	

2008 North Carolina Attorney General election				
Party	Candidate	Votes	%	
<u>Democratic</u>	Roy Cooper (inc.)	2,538,178	61.10	
<u>Republican</u>	Bob Crumley	1,615,762	38.90	
Total votes		4,153,940	100.00	

2012 North Carolina Attorney General election

Party	Candidate	Votes	%
Democratic	Roy Cooper (inc.)	2,828,941	100.00
Total votes		2,828,941	100.00

2016 North Carolina Democratic gubernatorial primary

Party	Candidate	Votes	%
Democratic	Roy Cooper	710,658	68.70
Democratic	Ken Spaulding	323,774	31.30
Total votes		1,034,432	100.00

2016 North Carolina gubernatorial election

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±
Democratic	Roy Cooper	2,309,162	49.02	+5.79%
Republican	Pat McCrory	2,298,881	48.80	−5.82%
Libertarian	Lon Cecil	102,978	2.19	+0.06%
Margin of victory		10,281	0.22	−7.92%
Turnout		4,711,021	68.98	+1.68%
Democratic gain from Republican				

References

- "Attorney General Announces Candidacy For Governor" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141108001306/http://www.wfmynews2.com/story/news/local/2014/11/06/roy-cooper-for-governor/18594755/>). *Charlotte Observer*. November 6, 2014. Archived from the original (<http://www.wfmynews2.com/story/news/local/2014/11/06/roy-cooper-for-governor/18594755/>) on November 8, 2014. Retrieved November 7, 2014.
- Dalesio, Emery. "North Carolina Gov. McCrory Concedes He Lost Re-Election Bid" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161205173634/https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/wireStory/north-carolina-governors-race-reach-conclusion-43976929>). ABC News. Archived from the original (<https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/wireStory/north-carolina-governors-race-reach-conclusion-43976929>) on December 5, 2016.
- North Carolina Manual 2011*, p. 190.
- Judson, Andie (December 5, 2018). "Meet North Carolina's next governor, Roy Cooper" (<https://www.wncn.com/article/news/local/meet-north-carolinas-next-governor-roy-cooper/275-362994564>). *WNCN-TV*. Retrieved April 22, 2019.
- Camp, Jon (October 12, 2015). "Attorney general primed to begin run for NC governor" (<http://abc11.com/politics/attorney-general-primed-to-begin-run-for-nc-governor/1028754/>). *ABC11 Raleigh-Durham*.
- Andrea Weigl. "newsobserver.com: Cooper says he won't run for governor" (<https://archive.is/20120915103810/http://www.newsobserver.com/114/story/459634.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.newsobserver.com/114/story/459634.html>) on September 15, 2012. Retrieved June 22, 2008.

7. "News & Observer: Roy Cooper, N.C.'s most popular Democrat" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150104064052/http://projects.newsobserver.com/under_the_dome/roy_cooper_n_c_s_most_popular_democrat). *newsobserver.com*. Archived from the original (http://projects.newsobserver.com/under_the_dome/roy_cooper_n_c_s_most_popular_democrat) on January 4, 2015. Retrieved November 10, 2014.
8. Charlotte Observer: AG Roy Cooper says no to Senate race (<http://www.charlotteobserver.com/local/story/727496.html>)
9. WRAL (January 26, 2012). "Perdue will not seek re-election" (<http://www.wral.com/news/state/nccapitol/story/10647166/>). *WRAL.com*. Retrieved November 10, 2014.
10. "News & Observer: Holding may seek attorney general's office" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141224235910/http://www.newsobserver.com/2011/06/11/1264961/holding-may-seek-attorney-generals.html>). *newsobserver.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.newsobserver.com/2011/06/11/1264961/holding-may-seek-attorney-generals.html>) on December 24, 2014. Retrieved November 10, 2014.
11. "Daily Reflector" (<http://www.reflector.com/ap/staten/cooper-has-clear-ride-nc-attorney-general-win-970115>). *reflector.com*. Retrieved November 10, 2014.
12. West 2014, p. 116.
13. "Supreme Court site" (<https://www.supremecourt.gov/Search.aspx?FileName=/docketfiles/09-11121.htm>). *supremecourt.gov*. Retrieved November 10, 2014.
14. "News & Observer: Court questions N.C.'s position on Miranda warning" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141225103142/http://www.newsobserver.com/2011/03/24/1077030/highest-court-hears-cooper.html>). *newsobserver.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.newsobserver.com/2011/03/24/1077030/highest-court-hears-cooper.html>) on December 25, 2014. Retrieved November 10, 2014.
15. "News & Observer: High court rules against NC in juvenile Miranda rights" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141225103148/http://www.newsobserver.com/2011/06/16/1278313/high-court-rules-against-nc-in.html>). *newsobserver.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.newsobserver.com/2011/06/16/1278313/high-court-rules-against-nc-in.html>) on December 25, 2014. Retrieved November 10, 2014.
16. "High Court: Age Must Be Considered In Legislation" (<https://www.npr.org/2011/06/17/137236801/high-court-age-must-be-considered-in-interrogation>). Npr.org. June 16, 2011. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
17. Link 2018, p. 477.
18. Weichelt 2018, p. 241.
19. Link 2018, p. 478.
20. Link 2018, p. 479.
21. "North Carolina Gov. McCrory concedes he lost re-election bid" (<http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2016/12/05/north-carolina-gov-pat-mccrory-concedes-lost-re-election.html>). Fox News. December 5, 2016. Retrieved December 5, 2016.
22. Jarvis, Craig (January 24, 2017). "Cooper won, but most of NC was McCrory territory, geographically speaking" (<https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/state-politics/article128419384.html>). *The News & Observer*. Retrieved December 27, 2018.
23. "NC Gov. Roy Cooper announces he's running for reelection in 2020" (<https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/state-politics/article238080514.html>). *The News & Observer*. December 5, 2019. Retrieved December 6, 2019.
24. Fausset, Richard; Gabriel, Trip (December 15, 2016). "North Carolina's Partisan Rift Widens in Fight Over Governor's Powers" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/12/15/us/new-north-carolina-governor-threatens-to-sue-state-gop.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Retrieved January 2, 2017.
25. Gabriel, Trip (December 14, 2016). "North Carolina G.O.P. Moves to Curb Power of New Democratic Governor" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/12/14/us/politics/north-carolina-governor-roy-cooper-republicans.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Retrieved January 2, 2017.

26. "NC Gov. Cooper: Governor Cooper Tells Washington that North Carolina Will Seek to Expand Medicaid" (<http://governor.nc.gov/news/governor-cooper-tells-washington-north-carolina-will-seek-expand-medicaid>). *governor.nc.gov*. Retrieved January 7, 2017.
27. Donovan, Evan. "Gov. Cooper's Medicaid expansion temporarily blocked" (<http://wlos.com/news/local/gov-coopers-medicaid-expansion-temporarily-blocked>). *WLOS*. Retrieved January 15, 2017.
28. Cooper Loses Latest Round In Medicaid Expansion Case (<http://www.wral.com/cooper-loses-latest-round-in-medicaid-expansion-case/16478697/>)
29. Zengerle, Jason (June 20, 2017). "Is North Carolina the Future of American Politics?" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/20/magazine/is-north-carolina-the-future-of-american-politics.html>). *The New York Times Magazine*. Retrieved December 27, 2018.
30. Andrew, Joseph. "White House names new members of opioid commission" (<https://www.statnews.com/2017/05/10/white-house-names-new-members-of-opioid-commission/>). *statnews.com*. Retrieved October 5, 2017.
31. "Supreme Court Rejects 2 N.C. Congressional Districts As Unconstitutional" (<https://www.npr.org/2017/05/23/529634901/supreme-court-rejects-2-n-c-congressional-districts-as-unconstitutional>). Npr.org. May 23, 2017. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
32. "Gov. Roy Cooper calls for a special session to redraw district voting maps" (<http://abc11.com/politics/s/cooper-calls-for-special-session-to-redraw-voting-maps/2070349/>).
33. "NC House, Senate cancel Cooper's call for redistricting special session, calling it 'unconstitutional'" (<http://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/state-politics/article155062009.html>).
34. Bethany Moore (July 18, 2017). "Gov. Cooper signs STOP Act to fight opioid epidemic" (<http://www.wxii12.com/article/gov-cooper-signs-stop-act-to-fight-opioid-epidemic/10240099>). *Wxii12.com*. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
35. Chris Ruffin (June 30, 2017). "Gov. Roy Cooper signs "brunch bill" " (<http://www.wxii12.com/article/gov-roy-cooper-signs-brunch-bill/10248288>). *Wxii12.com*. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
36. WWAY TV3. "Cooper bills against domestic violence into law" (<https://www.wwaytv3.com/2017/07/1/cooper-signs-bills-against-domestic-violence-into-law/>). *Wwaytv3.com*. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
37. Cooper vetoes casino night bill, signs traffic stop legislation (<http://www.wral.com/cooper-vetoes-casino-night-bill-signs-traffic-stop-legislation/16815928>)
38. Cooper signs bill to mount cameras on school buses (<http://www.wral.com/cooper-to-sign-law-to-mount-cameras-on-school-buses/16839706>)
39. North Carolina Gov. Roy Cooper declares State of Emergency over gas supply concerns (<http://abc11.com/state-of-emergency-gas-supply-worries-continue-/2361523/>)
40. "North Carolina governor rescinds state of emergency" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170920045052/http://www.miamiherald.com/news/politics-government/national-politics/article174042341.html#storylink=rss&storylink=rss>). Archived from the original (<http://www.miamiherald.com/news/politics-government/national-politics/article174042341.html#storylink=rss>) on September 20, 2017. Retrieved September 19, 2017.
41. Press release: Governor Cooper to serve as 2019 Appalachian Regional Commission states' co-chair (<https://governor.nc.gov/news/governor-cooper-serve-2019-appalachian-regional-commission-states-co-chair>)
42. Tiberii, Jeff (November 7, 2018). "Republicans Lose Supermajorities In North Carolina General Assembly" (<http://www.wunc.org/post/republicans-lose-supermajorities-north-carolina-general-assembly>). *WUNC*. Retrieved March 7, 2019.
43. "Cooper confident he now has leverage to get more from lawmakers in budget" (<https://www.wral.com/cooper-confident-he-now-has-leverage-to-get-more-from-lawmakers-in-budget/18238911/>). *WRAL.com*. Capitol Broadcasting Company. March 6, 2019. Retrieved March 6, 2019.
44. <https://governor.nc.gov/news/governor-cooper-declares-state-emergency-respond-coronavirus-covid-19>

45. <https://www.wect.com/2020/03/14/governor-cooper-suspends-all-nc-public-schools/>
46. Governor Cooper Signs Veto of House Bill 100 (<https://governor.nc.gov/news/governor-cooper-signs-veto-house-bill-100>)
47. WRAL.com: House votes to override Cooper veto of partisan judicial elections bill (<http://www.wral.com/house-votes-to-override-cooper-veto-of-partisan-judicial-elections-bill/16600371/>)
48. Boughton, Melissa (March 23, 2017). "NC Policy Watch" (<http://pulse.ncpolicywatch.org/2017/03/23/nc-joins-seven-states-overriding-veto-making-partisan-judicial-elections-law/#sthash.s8gK5s6X.dpbs>). Pulse.ncpolicywatch.org. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
49. Governor Cooper vetoes House Bill 239 and Senate Bill 68 (<https://governor.nc.gov/news/governor-cooper-vetoes-house-bill-239-and-senate-bill-68>)
50. "NC General Assembly: House Bill 239 / S.L. 2017-7" (<http://ncleg.net/gascripts/BillLookUp/BillLookUp.pl?Session=2017&BillID=h239&submitButton=Go>). Ncleg.net. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
51. WRAL.com: Lawmakers override Cooper again; combine elections, ethics oversight (<http://www.wral.com/lawmakers-override-cooper-again-combine-elections-ethics-oversight/16662860/>)
52. "Cooper Vetoes Hog Farm Protection Bill" (<http://www.newsobserver.com/news/business/article148794769.html>). Newsobserver.com. May 5, 2017. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
53. Cory Mannion (May 11, 2017). "House overrides Governor Roy Cooper's veto on nuisance lawsuit caps. Senate comes next" (<http://portcitydaily.com/2017/05/11/house-overrides-governor-roy-coopers-veto-on-nuisance-lawsuit-caps-senate-comes-next/latest-news>). Portcitydaily.com. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
54. GARY D. ROBERTSON, Associated Press (May 11, 2017). "Legislature overrides Cooper veto on hog farm odor lawsuits" (<http://www.citizen-times.com/story/news/local/2017/05/11/legislature-overrides-cooper-veto-hog-farm-odor-lawsuits/101576310/>). Citizen-times.com. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
55. "Cooper vetoes budget – and hints at another lawsuit" (<http://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/state-politics/article158409209.html>). Newsobserver.com. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
56. Lawmakers Override Cooper Budget Veto (<http://abc11.com/politics/lawmakers-override-coopers-budget-veto/2158766/>)
57. Bill Signings for July 12, 2017 (<https://governor.nc.gov/news/bill-signings-july-12-2017-3>)
58. "After fraud probe, new NC primary may replace GOP candidate | Elections" (https://www.greensboro.com/news/government/elections/after-fraud-probe-new-nc-primary-may-replace-gop-candidate/article_14b256e9-4ef0-55be-8301-79151b4bf20e.html?link_id=44&can_id=0ddacde5f10c0513ec8f12339d77e762). greensboro.com. December 16, 2018. Retrieved December 20, 2018.
59. "North Carolina lawmakers override veto of elections bill" (<https://thehill.com/homenews/campaign/423050-north-carolina-lawmakers-override-veto-of-elections-bill>). TheHill. December 27, 2018. Retrieved December 30, 2018.
60. WRAL: Will second half of Cooper's term be more productive than first? (<https://www.wral.com/will-second-half-of-cooper-s-term-be-more-productive-than-first-/18097982/>)
61. "Fact-checking claims about abortion and 'born alive' bill" (<https://www.politifact.com/north-carolina/article/2019/apr/19/fact-checking-claims-about-abortion-and-born-alive/>). Politifact North Carolina. Retrieved May 15, 2019.
62. Cooper, Roy (April 18, 2019). "Governor Roy Cooper Objections and Veto Message" (<https://webserver.ncleg.net/ViewBillDocument/2019/3682/0/S359-BD-NBC-5748>). State of North Carolina. Retrieved May 15, 2019. "... unnecessary interference between doctors and their patients."
63. Jason Hanna. "North Carolina governor vetoes 'born alive' abortion bill" (<https://www.cnn.com/2019/04/18/us/north-carolina-abortion-born-alive-bill/index.html>). CNN. Retrieved May 15, 2019.
64. Kristin Cooper. "My dad Capt. Sam Bernhardt with the 7th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, Cu Chi, Vietnam, '66-'67. When he was drafted, he closed his medical practice & left his wife & 4 young children to serve his country. Thanks to every veteran for your service & sacrifice. -KC #VeteransDay" (<https://mobile.twitter.com/FLONC/status/929377800951345152>). Twitter.

65. Davis, Corey (August 7, 2018). "Service project aids foster kids" (<http://www.rockymounttelegram.com/News/2018/08/07/Service-project-seeks-to-aid-foster-children.html>). *Rocky Mount Telegram*. Retrieved August 17, 2018.
66. "N.C. First Lady Kristin Cooper will be 2017 commencement speaker" (<https://www.sms.edu/about-us/school-news/~post/nc-first-lady-kristin-cooper-will-be-2017-commencement-speaker-20170223>). Saint Mary's School. Retrieved August 17, 2018.
67. Colvard, Bill (June 9, 2018). "Franklin grads, NC first lady reconnect" (<https://www.mtairynews.com/news/62467/franklin-grads-nc-first-lady-reconnect>). *The Mt. Airy News*. Retrieved August 17, 2018.
68. <https://dailyyonder.com/a-democratic-governors-rural-strategy-highways-for-trump-counties/2019/10/26/>
69. https://journalnow.com/z/no-digital/gov-cooper-a-homegrown-canes-fan/article_e3509ae0-4b17-5755-86f4-80d72dd3f543.html

Works cited

- *North Carolina Manual* (<http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/ref/collection/p16062coll9/id/15378>). Raleigh: North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State. 2011. OCLC 2623953 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/2623953>).
- Link, William A. (2018). *North Carolina: Change and Tradition in a Southern State* (second ed.). Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. ISBN 9781118833605.
- Weichelt, Katie (2018). "North Carolina Gubernatorial Election, 2016". *Atlas of the 2016 Elections* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gTIBDwAAQBAJ&dq=>). Rowman & Littlefield. ISBN 9781538104231.
- West, Darrell M. (2014). *Going Mobile: How Wireless Technology is Reshaping Our Lives* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HE2aBAAQBAJ&dq=>). Brookings Institution Press. ISBN 9780815726265.

External links

- [Governor Roy Cooper](https://governor.nc.gov) (<https://governor.nc.gov>) official government site
- [Roy Cooper for Governor](https://www.roycooper.com) (<https://www.roycooper.com>) official campaign site
- [Roy Cooper](https://ballotpedia.org/Roy_Cooper) (https://ballotpedia.org/Roy_Cooper) at Ballotpedia
- [Roy Cooper](https://curlie.org/Regional/North_America/United_States/North_Carolina/Government/Executive/Governor_Roy_Cooper) (https://curlie.org/Regional/North_America/United_States/North_Carolina/Government/Executive/Governor_Roy_Cooper) at Curlie
- [Appearances](https://www.c-span.org/person/?roycooper) (<https://www.c-span.org/person/?roycooper>) on C-SPAN
- [Profile](https://www.votesmart.org/candidate/5900) (<https://www.votesmart.org/candidate/5900>) at Vote Smart

Party political offices		
Preceded by Mike Easley	Democratic nominee for Attorney General of North Carolina 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012	Succeeded by Josh Stein
Preceded by Walter Dalton	Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina 2016, 2020	Most recent
Legal offices		
Preceded by Mike Easley	Attorney General of North Carolina 2001–2017	Succeeded by Josh Stein
Political offices		
Preceded by Pat McCrory	Governor of North Carolina 2017–present	Incumbent
U.S. order of precedence (ceremonial)		
Preceded by Mike Pence <i>as Vice President</i>	Order of Precedence of the United States Within North Carolina	Succeeded by Mayor of city in which event is held
		Succeeded by Otherwise Nancy Pelosi <i>as Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives</i>
Preceded by Andrew Cuomo <i>as Governor of New York</i>	Order of Precedence of the United States Outside North Carolina	Succeeded by Gina Raimondo <i>as Governor of Rhode Island</i>

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Roy_Cooper&oldid=976358149"

This page was last edited on 2 September 2020, at 14:21 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.